

NEW SECTION

**WAC 458-20-24003 Tax incentives for high technology businesses.**

(1) **Introduction.** This rule explains the tax incentives, contained in chapter 82.63 RCW and RCW 82.04.4452, which apply to businesses engaged in research and development or pilot scale manufacturing in Washington in five high technology areas: Advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology. Eligibility for high technology or research and development tax incentives offered by the federal government or any other jurisdiction does not establish eligibility for Washington's programs.

(2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this rule, the following definitions apply unless otherwise required by the context.

(a) "Advanced computing" means technologies used in the designing and developing of computing hardware and software, including innovations in designing the full spectrum of hardware from hand-held calculators to super computers, and peripheral equipment.

(b) "Advanced materials" means materials with engineered properties created through the development of specialized processing and synthesis technology, including ceramics, high value-added metals, electronic materials, composites, polymers, and biomaterials.

(c) "Applicant" means a person applying for a tax deferral under chapter 82.63 RCW.

(d) "Biotechnology" means the application of technologies, such as recombinant DNA techniques, biochemistry, molecular and cellular biology, genetics, including genomics, gene expression and genetic engineering, cell fusion techniques, and new bioprocesses, using living organisms, or parts of organisms, to produce or modify products, to improve plants or animals, to develop microorganisms for specific uses, to identify targets for small molecule pharmaceutical development, or to transform biological systems into useful processes and products or to develop microorganisms for specific uses.

(e) "Electronic device technology" means technologies involving microelectronics; semiconductors; electronic equipment and instrumentation; radio frequency, microwave, and millimeter electronics; optical and optic-electrical devices; and data and digital communications and imaging devices.

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(f) "Eligible investment project" means an investment project which either initiates a new operation, or expands or diversifies a current operation by expanding, renovating, or equipping an existing facility. The lessor or owner of the qualified building is not eligible for a deferral unless the underlying ownership of the buildings, machinery, and equipment vests exclusively in the same person, or unless the lessor by written contract agrees to pass the economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee in the form of reduced rent payments.

(g) "Environmental technology" means assessment and prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment, environmental cleanup, and the development of alternative energy sources.

(i) The assessment and prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment concerns assessing and preventing potential or actual releases of pollutants into the environment that are damaging to human health or the environment. It also concerns assessing and preventing other physical alterations of the environment that are damaging to human health or the environment.

(A) Pollutants include waste materials or by-products from manufacturing or other activities.

(B) Environmental technology includes technology to reduce emissions of harmful pollutants but does not include technology to increase fuel economy. Where technology both reduces emissions and increases fuel economy, it is environmental technology if the primary purpose is to reduce emissions. That reducing emissions is the primary purpose of technology can be demonstrated by showing the technology is developed to meet governmental emission standards.

(C) Environmental technology does not include technology for preventive health measures for, or medical treatment of, human beings.

(ii) Environmental cleanup is corrective or remedial action to protect human health or the environment from releases of pollutants into the environment.

(iii) Alternative energy sources are those other than traditional energy sources such as fossil fuels, nuclear power, and hydroelectricity. However, when traditional energy sources are used in conjunction with the development of alternative energy sources, all the development will be considered the development of alternative energy sources.

(h) "Investment project" means an investment in qualified buildings or qualified machinery and equipment, including labor and services rendered in the planning, installation, and construction or improvement of the project.

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(i) "Person" has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.030.

(j) "Pilot scale manufacturing" means design, construction, and testing of preproduction prototypes and models in the fields of biotechnology, advanced computing, electronic device technology, advanced materials, and environmental technology other than for commercial sale. "Commercial sale" excludes sales of prototypes or sales for market testing if the total gross receipts from such sales of the product, service, or process do not exceed one million dollars.

(k) "Qualified buildings" means construction of new structures, and expansion or renovation of existing structures for the purpose of increasing floor space or production capacity used for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development, including plant offices and other facilities that are an essential or an integral part of a structure used for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development.

(i) If a building is used partly for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development and partly for other purposes, the applicable tax deferral shall be determined as follows:

(A) Tax on the cost of construction of areas devoted solely to pilot scale manufacturing or research and development may be deferred.

(B) Tax on the cost of construction of areas not used at all for pilot scale manufacturing or research and development may not be deferred.

(C) Tax on the cost of construction of areas used in common for pilot scale manufacturing or research and development and for other purposes, such as hallways, bathrooms, and conference rooms, may be deferred by apportioning the costs of construction on a square footage basis. The apportioned costs of construction eligible for deferral are established by using the ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the square feet of the construction, expansion, or renovation devoted to pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development, excluding areas used in common to the total square feet of the construction, expansion, or renovation, excluding areas used in common. That percentage is applied to the cost of construction of the common areas to determine the costs of construction eligible for tax deferral. Expressed as a formula, apportionment of the cost of the common areas is determined by:

Square feet devoted to research  
and development or pilot scale  
manufacturing, excluding  
square feet of common areas

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= Percentage of  
total cost of  
construction of  
common areas  
eligible for  
deferral

Total square feet, excluding square  
feet of common areas

(ii) Building construction does not include the construction of landscaping or most other work outside the building itself. It does include the construction of parking lots connected to or adjacent to the building if the parking lots are for the use of workers performing pilot scale manufacturing or research and development in the building.

(1) "Qualified machinery and equipment" means fixtures, equipment, and support facilities that are an integral and necessary part of a pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development operation. "Qualified machinery and equipment" includes: Computers; software; data processing equipment; laboratory equipment, instrumentation, and other devices used in a process of experimentation to develop a new or improved pilot model, plant process, product, formula, invention, or similar property; manufacturing components such as belts, pulleys, shafts, and moving parts; molds, tools, and dies; vats, tanks, and fermenters; operating structures; and all other equipment used to control, monitor, or operate the machinery. For purposes of this rule, qualified machinery and equipment must be either new to the taxing jurisdiction of the state or new to the certificateholder, except that used machinery and equipment may be treated as qualified machinery and equipment if the certificateholder either brings the machinery and equipment into Washington or makes a retail purchase of the machinery and equipment in Washington or elsewhere.

(i) Machinery and equipment is an integral and necessary part of pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development if the pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development could not be accomplished without it. A laboratory table would be integral and necessary to qualified research and development. Decorative artwork would not be integral and necessary to qualified research and development.

(ii) Qualified machinery and equipment must be used exclusively for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development to qualify for the deferral. However, de



*minimis* nonqualifying use will not cause the loss of the deferral. An example of *de minimis* use is the occasional use of a computer for personal e-mail.

(iii) Unlike buildings, if machinery and equipment is used for both qualifying and nonqualifying purposes, the costs may not be apportioned. Sales or use tax may not be deferred on the purchase or use of machinery and equipment used for both qualifying and nonqualifying purposes.

(m) "Qualified research and development" means research and development performed within this state in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology.

(n) "Qualified research and development expenditures" means operating expenses, including wages, compensation of a proprietor or a partner in a partnership, benefits, supplies, and computer expenses, directly incurred in qualified research and development by a person claiming the business and occupation tax credit provided by RCW 82.04.4452. The term does not include amounts paid to a person other than a public educational or research institution to conduct qualified research and development. Nor does the term include capital costs and overhead, such as expenses for land, structures, or depreciable property.

(i) In order for an operating expense to be a qualified research and development expenditure, it must be directly incurred in qualified research and development. If an employee performs qualified research and development activities and also performs other activities, only the wages and benefits proportionate to the time spent on qualified research and development activities are qualified research and development expenditures under this rule. The wages of employees who supervise or are supervised by persons performing qualified research and development are qualified research and development expenditures to the extent the work of those supervising or being supervised involves qualified research and development.

(ii) The compensation of a proprietor or a partner is determined in one of two ways:

(A) If there is net income for federal income tax purposes, the amount reported subject to self-employment tax is the compensation.

(B) If there is no net income for federal income tax purposes, reasonable cash withdrawals or cash advances are the compensation.

(iii) Depreciable property within the meaning of this rule is any property with a useful life that extends beyond the accounting year in which it is acquired, regardless of whether

the property is depreciated or currently expensed. Expenditures related to depreciable property are not qualified research and development expenditures within the meaning of this rule even though they are currently expensed.

(iv) Computer expenses do not include the purchase, lease, rental, or repair of equipment. They do include Internet subscriber fees, run time on a mainframe computer, and outside processing.

(v) Training expenses for employees are qualified research and development expenditures if the training is directly related to the research and development being performed. Training expenses include registration fees, materials, and travel expenses. Although the research and development must occur in Washington, training may take place outside of Washington.

(vi) Qualified research and development expenditures include the cost of clinical trials for drugs and certification by Underwriters Laboratories.

(vii) Qualified research and development expenditures do not include legal expenses, patent fees, or any other expense not incurred directly for qualified research and development.

(viii) Stock options granted as compensation to employees performing qualified research and development are qualified research and development expenditures to the extent they are reported on the W-2 forms of the employees and are taken as a deduction for federal income tax purposes by the employer.

(ix) Preemployment expenses related to employees who perform qualified research and development are qualified research and development expenditures. These expenses include recruiting and relocation expenses and employee placement fees.

(o) "Research and development" means activities performed to discover technological information, and technical and nonroutine activities concerned with translating technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software.

The term includes exploration of a new use for an existing drug, device, or biological product if the new use requires separate licensing by the Federal Food and Drug Administration under chapter 21 CFR, as amended.

The term does not include adaptation or duplication of existing products where the products are not substantially improved by application of the technology, nor does the term include surveys and studies, social science and humanities research, market research or testing, quality control, sale promotion and service, computer software developed for internal use, and research in areas such as improved style, taste, and seasonal design.

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(i) A person need not both discover technological information and translate technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software in order to engage in research and development. A person may perform either activity alone and be engaged in research and development.

(ii) To discover technological information means to gain knowledge of technological information through purposeful investigation. The knowledge sought must be of something not previously known or, if known, only known by persons who have not made the knowledge available to the public.

(iii) Technological information is information related to the application of science, especially with respect to industrial and commercial objectives. Industrial and commercial objectives include both sale and internal use (other than internal use software). The translation of technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software does not require the use of newly discovered technological information to qualify as research and development.

(iv) The translation of technological information requires both technical and nonroutine activities. An activity is technical if it involves the application of scientific, engineering, or computer science methods or principles. Indicia of nonroutine activities include, but are not limited to:

(A) The activity requires the overcoming of technological barriers;

(B) The activity has not been done before; or

(C) The activity involves a process of experimentation.

(v) A product is substantially improved when it functions fundamentally differently because of the application of technological information. This fundamental difference must be objectively measured. Examples of objective measures include increased value, faster operation, greater reliability, and more efficient performance.

(vi) Computer software is developed for internal use if it is to be used only by the person by whom it is developed. If it is to be available for sale, lease, or license, it is not developed for internal use, even though it may have some internal applications. If it is to be available for use by persons, other than the person by whom it is developed, who access or download it remotely, such as through the Internet, it is not usually deemed to be developed for internal use. However, remotely accessed software is deemed to be developed for internal use if its purpose is to assist users in obtaining goods, services, or information provided by or through the

person by whom the software is developed. For example, software is developed for internal use if it enables or makes easier the ordering of goods from or through the person by whom the software is developed. On the other hand, a search engine used to search the World Wide Web is an example of software that is not developed for internal use because the search engine itself is the service sought.

(vii) Research and development is complete when the product, process, technique, formula, invention, or software can be reliably reproduced for sale or commercial use.

(p) "Research and development spending" means qualified research and development expenditures plus eighty percent of amounts paid to a person other than a public educational or research institution to conduct qualified research and development.

(q) "Taxable amount" means the taxable amount subject to business and occupation tax required to be reported on the person's combined excise tax returns for the year for which the credit is claimed, less any taxable amount for which a multiple activities tax credit is allowed under RCW 82.04.440. See WAC 458-20-19301 for information on the multiple activities tax credit.

(3) **Sales and use tax deferral.** Chapter 82.63 RCW provides for the deferral of sales and use taxes on eligible investment projects. These are projects that involve research and development or pilot scale manufacturing in five high technology areas: Advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology.

(a) **Application process.**

(i) Applicants must apply for deferral to the department of revenue before the initiation of construction of, or acquisition of equipment or machinery for the investment project. The date of application is the earlier of the postmark date or the date of receipt by the department.

(A) Construction is initiated when workers start on-site building tasks. The initiation of construction does not include land clearing or site preparation prior to excavation of the building site. Also, the initiation of construction does not include design or planning activities. In the case of tenant improvements, construction is initiated when workers start demolition tasks.

(B) Equipment or machinery is acquired at the time the applicant or its agent obtains dominion and control of the equipment or machinery.

(ii) Application forms may be obtained at department of revenue district offices, by downloading from the department's



website (dor.wa.gov), by telephoning the telephone information center (800-647-7706), or by contacting the department's special programs division at:

Department of Revenue  
Special Programs Division  
Post Office Box 448  
Olympia, WA 98504-0448  
FAX 360-586-2163

(iii) Applicants must mail or fax applications to the special programs division at the address or fax number given above.

(iv) The application form shall include information regarding the location of the investment project, the applicant's average employment in Washington for the prior year, estimated or actual new employment related to the project, estimated or actual wages of employees related to the project, estimated or actual costs, and time schedules for completion and operation. The application form may also include other information relevant to the project and the applicant's eligibility for deferral.

(v) Applicants must agree to supply the department with nonproprietary information necessary to measure the results of the tax deferral program.

(vi) Applications and other information received by the department in connection with the deferral program are not confidential and are subject to public disclosure.

(vii) The department must rule on an application within sixty days. If an application is denied, the department must explain in writing the basis for the denial. An applicant may appeal a denial within thirty days under WAC 458-20-100.

**(b) Deferral certificate.**

(i) If an application is approved, the department must issue the applicant a sales and use tax deferral certificate.

(ii) The certificate provides for deferral of state and local sales and use taxes on the eligible investment project. The certificate will state the amount of tax deferral for which the recipient is eligible. It will also state the date by which the project will be operationally complete. The deferral is limited to investment in qualified buildings or qualified machinery and equipment. The deferral does not apply to the taxes of persons with whom the recipient does business, persons the recipient hires, or employees of the recipient.

(iii) A successful applicant, hereafter referred to as a recipient, must present a copy of the certificate to sellers of goods or retail services provided in connection with the eligible investment project in order to avoid paying sales or

use tax. Sellers who accept these certificates in good faith are relieved of the responsibility to collect sales or use tax on transactions covered by the certificates. Sellers must retain copies of certificates as documentation for why sales or use tax was not collected on a transaction.

(iv) In cases of leases of qualifying machinery and equipment, the deferral certificate allows for deferral of tax on payments made during the initial term of the lease, and does not allow for deferral for extensions or renewals of the lease. Deferral of tax is not allowed for lease payments for any period after the seventh calendar year following the calendar year for which the project is certified as operationally complete.

(v) The certificate may not be used to defer tax on repairs to, or replacement parts for, qualified machinery and equipment.

(vi) The department may not issue a certificate for an investment project that has already received a deferral under chapters 82.60, 82.61, or 82.63 RCW, except that an investment project for qualified research and development that has already received a deferral may also receive an additional deferral certificate for adapting the investment project for use in pilot scale manufacturing.

**(c) Amendment of application or certificate.**

(i) Applicants and recipients may make written requests to the special programs division to amend an application or certificate.

(ii) Grounds for requesting amendment include, but are not limited to:

(A) The project will exceed the costs originally stated;

(B) The project will take more time to complete than originally stated;

(C) The original application is no longer accurate because of changes in the project;

(D) Transfer of ownership of the project.

(iii) The department must rule on the request within sixty days. If the request is denied, the department must explain in writing the basis for the denial. An applicant may appeal a denial within thirty days under WAC 458-20-100.

**(d) Certification.**

(i) When the building, machinery, or equipment is ready for use, the recipient must notify the special programs division in writing that the eligible investment project is operationally complete. The department shall, after appropriate investigation: Certify that the project is operationally complete; not certify the project; or certify only a portion of the project. The certification will include the year in which the project is operationally complete.

(ii) If all or any portion of the project is not certified, the recipient must repay all or a proportional part of the deferred taxes. The department will notify the recipient of the amount due, including interest, and the due date.

(iii) The department must explain in writing the basis for not certifying all or any portion of a project. The decision of the department to not certify all or a portion of a project may be appealed under WAC 458-20-100 within thirty days.

**(e) Repayment of deferred taxes.**

(i) Deferred taxes need not be repaid if the investment project is used only for qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing during the calendar year for which the department certifies the investment project as operationally complete and during the succeeding seven calendar years.

(ii) Deferred taxes must be repaid if an investment project is used for purposes other than qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing during the calendar year for which the department certifies the investment project as operationally complete or at any time during any of the succeeding seven calendar years. Taxes are immediately due according to the following schedule:

| Year in which<br>nonqualifying use occurs | % of deferred taxes due |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1   | 100%                    |
| 2   | 87.5%                   |
| 3   | 75%                     |
| 4   | 62.5%                   |
| 5   | 50%                     |
| 6   | 37.5%                   |
| 7   | 25%                     |
| 8   | 12.5%                   |

Interest on the taxes, but not penalties, must be paid retroactively to the date of deferral.

(iii) However, if the investment project is used for purposes other than qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing during the first eight years, deferred taxes need not be repaid on particular items if the purchase or use of the item would have qualified for the machinery and equipment sales and use tax exemptions provided by RCW 82.08.02565 and 82.12.02565 (discussed in WAC 458-20-13601) at the time of purchase or first use.

(iv) Deferred taxes need not be repaid if qualified machinery and equipment on which the taxes were deferred is

destroyed, becomes inoperable and cannot be reasonably repaired, wears out, or becomes obsolete and is no longer practical for use in the project. The use of machinery and equipment which becomes obsolete for purposes of the project and is used outside the project is subject to use tax at the time of such use.

(f) **Transfer of deferral.** Transfer of ownership does not terminate the deferral. The deferral may be transferred to the new owner if the new owner meets all eligibility requirements for the remaining periods of the deferral. The new owner must apply for an amendment to the deferral certificate. If the deferral is transferred, the new owner is liable for repayment of deferred taxes under the same terms as the original owner. If the new owner is a successor to the previous owner under the terms of WAC 458-20-216 and the deferral is not transferred, the new owner's liability for deferred taxes is limited to those that are due for payment at the time ownership is transferred.

(g) **No extinguishment of debt.** The debt for deferred taxes will not be extinguished by the insolvency or other failure of the recipient.

(h) **Expiration of sales and use tax deferral program.** The authority of the department to issue deferral certificates expires July 1, 2004.

**(4) Examples relating to the sales and use tax deferral program.**

(a) Lessor and lessee examples.

(i) Prior to the initiation of construction, Owner/Lessor A enters into an agreement with Lessee B, a company engaged in qualified research and development. Under the agreement, A will build a building to house B's research and development activities, will apply for a tax deferral on construction of the building, will lease the building to B, and will pass on the value of the deferral through reduced rent payments. A applies for the deferral before construction begins. A is entitled to a deferral on building construction costs.

(ii) After construction has begun, Lessee C asks that certain tenant improvements be added to the building. Lessor D and Lessee C each agree to pay a portion of the cost of the improvements. C and D each apply for a deferral on the costs of the tenant improvements before work on the tenant improvements has begun. Both applications may be approved. While construction of the building was initiated before the applications were submitted, tenant improvements on a building under construction are deemed to be the expansion or renovation of an existing structure.

(iii) After construction has begun but before machinery or equipment has been acquired, Lessee E applies for a deferral on



machinery and equipment. The application will be approved. Even though it is too late to apply for a deferral of tax on building costs, it is not too late to apply for a deferral for the machinery and equipment.

(b) Apportionment of building costs. A building to be constructed will be partially devoted to research and development and partially devoted to marketing, a nonqualifying purpose. The total area of the building is one hundred thousand square feet. Sixty thousand square feet are used only for research and development, twenty thousand square feet are used only for marketing, and the remaining twenty thousand square feet are used in common by research and development employees and marketing employees. Tax on the cost of constructing the sixty thousand square feet used only for research and development may be deferred. Tax on the cost of constructing the twenty thousand square feet used only for marketing may not be deferred. Tax on seventy-five percent of the cost of constructing the common areas may be deferred. (Sixty thousand square feet devoted solely to research and development divided by eighty thousand square feet devoted solely to research and development and marketing results in a ratio expressed as seventy-five percent.)

(5) **Business and occupation tax credit.** RCW 82.04.4452 provides for a business and occupation tax credit for persons engaging in research and development in Washington in five areas of high technology: Advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology.

(a) **Eligibility for the credit.** Persons are eligible for the credit if their research and development spending in the calendar year for which credit is claimed exceeds 0.92 percent of the person's taxable amount for the same calendar year.

(b) **Calculating the credit.**

(i) Prior to July 1, 1998. The amount of the credit is equal to the greater of:

the person's qualified research and development expenditures

or

eighty percent of amounts received by a person other than a public educational or research institution as compensation for conducting qualified research and development

multiplied by 0.00515 in the case of a nonprofit corporation or association, and

multiplied by 0.025 in the case of all other persons.

(ii) On and after July 1, 1998. The amount of the credit

is equal to the greater of:

the person's qualified research and development expenditures

or

eighty percent of amounts received by a person other than a public educational or research institution as compensation for conducting qualified research and development

multiplied by 0.00484 in the case of a nonprofit corporation or association, and

multiplied by 0.015 in the case of all other persons.

(iii) Persons calculating the credit on the basis of amounts received for conducting qualified research and development must actually perform the research and development themselves. Amounts received for conducting qualified research and development that are paid to other persons who actually perform some or all of the qualified research and development contracted for may not be included in the calculation.

(iv) The credit for any calendar year may not exceed the lesser of two million dollars or the amount of business and occupation tax otherwise due for the calendar year.

(v) Credits may not be carried forward or carried back to other calendar years.

(c) Claiming the credit.

(i) The first time persons claim the credit they must complete an Initial Survey, Research and Development Credit form (26 0005) and mail it to the address indicated on the form. The purpose of the initial survey is to gather information necessary to measure the results of the credit program. By law, persons claiming the credit must agree to provide this information.

(ii) Credits are claimed on the person's combined excise tax return. Every time a credit is claimed, the person making the claim must complete and attach a Declaration, Research and Development Credit form (26 0003) to the return.

(iii) The Initial Survey and Declaration forms used in the credit program may be obtained at department of revenue district offices, by downloading from the department's website (dor.wa.gov), or by telephoning the telephone information center (800-647-7706).

(d) **Assignment of the credit.**

(i) A person entitled to the credit because of qualified research and development conducted under contract for another person may assign all or a portion of the credit to the person who contracted for the performance of the qualified research and development.

(ii) The assignment is accomplished by use of the

Declaration, Research and Development Credit form, referred to in (c)(ii) of this subsection.

(iii) Both the person assigning the credit and the person receiving the credit must be eligible under (a) of this subsection for the assignment to be valid.

(iv) The total of the credit claimed and the credit assigned by a person assigning credit may not exceed the lesser of two million dollars or the amount of business and occupation tax otherwise due from the assignor in any calendar year.

(v) The total of the credit claimed, including credit received by assignment, may not exceed the lesser of two million dollars or the amount of business and occupation tax otherwise due from the assignee in any calendar year.

(e) **Expiration.** The business and occupation tax credit program for high technology businesses expires December 31, 2004.

**(6) Examples relating to the credit program.**

(a) A business, not a nonprofit corporation or association, which engages in qualified research and development has a taxable amount of ten million dollars in 2002. It pays eighty thousand dollars in 2002 in wages and benefits to employees directly engaged in qualified research and development. Also during 2002, it pays twenty thousand dollars to a person that is not a public educational or research institute to conduct qualified research and development. It is eligible to claim the credit for 2002. Its research and development spending, ninety-six thousand dollars (eighty thousand dollars in wages plus eighty percent of twenty thousand dollars for contracted research and development) is more than ninety-two thousand dollars (0.92 percent of its taxable amount, ten million dollars).

The amount of credit is one thousand two hundred dollars. This is determined by multiplying its qualified research and development expenditures, eighty thousand dollars, by 0.015. The contracted amount is not included in the credit computation.

(b) A company that engages in environmental cleanup contracted to clean up a site. It had never faced exactly the same situation before, but guaranteed at the outset that it could do the job. It used a variety of existing technologies to accomplish the task in a combination it had never used before. The company was not engaged in research and development in performing this contract. It applied existing technologies in a routine manner, considering the nature of its business, and the outcome was certain.

(c) Company A is engaged in research and development in biotechnology and needs to perform standard blood tests as part

of its development of a drug. It contracts with a lab, B, to perform the tests. The costs of the tests are qualified research and development expenditures for A, the company engaged in the research and development. Although the tests themselves are routine, they are only a part of what A is doing in the course of developing the drug. B, the lab contracted to perform the testing, is not engaged in research and development with respect to the drug being developed. B is neither discovering technological information nor is it translating technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software. B is not entitled to a credit on account of the compensation it receives for conducting the tests.

(d) Company C is engaged in research and development. It enters into a contract with Company D requiring Company D to provide employees to work under the direction of Company C. Company D's only obligation is to provide employees. It is not obligated to perform any other task. Company D's provision of employees is not research and development and it is not entitled to the credit on account of the contract. Company D is neither discovering technological information nor is it translating technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software.